THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

VOLUME XXXV.
NUMBER 41.

CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1888.

Per Annum in Advance
TOWN 13-4
MOFUSSIL 11-8

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 1ST OCTOBER.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, in a speech at Manchester, said that foreign affairs look more peaceful at present than they have ever done within the last three years.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Bombay paper has calculated the approximate cost of the Crawford Commission. His conclusion is that the whole cost will be about Rs. 1,53,000, *plus* certain minor charges. He arrives at the result in this way :—"The Government has retained Mr. Jardine at Rs. 750 a day. The Advocate-General must have a higher figure, say at least Rs. 1,000. The salary of the Commissioners will amount to at least Rs. 11,000 per mensem. The enquiry will last for at least two months. Therefore, the cost will be Rs. 1,33,000, *plus* the bill of the solicitors of Government, which, putting it down at a very modest figure, will be Rs. 20,000."

"I HAVE a curious piece of news from Australia," says a writer in an English paper. "It is to the effect that an official circular has been sent from Pekin to Chinese subjects doing business in Australia and New Zealand, enjoining on them to close their business affairs, and to prepare to return to China within the next three years. The circular explains that this is the length of time the Government require to complete their naval and military preparations to enable the Empire to take satisfaction for the breach of its Treaty obligations by the English Government. At the same time, I hear from quite another quarter that the Chinese contemplate a large addition to their navy, and that the ships are to be constructed in Germany."

THE Russians, like the English, French and Italians, have been indulging in naval manœuvres on a big scale. Two problems were placed before the squadrons taking part in these manœuvres. In the first place, it had to be discovered if an enemy's fleet could enter the Gulf of Finland by surprise, and to then consider if it is possible to oppose to such a fleet an effectual resistance by means of a squadron concentrated at a given spot, and resting on the coast defences. To attain these two objects two squadrons were formed—one to play the part of the hostile fleet, under Admiral Tchikhatchey, and a defending squadron, commanded by Rear-Admiral Popow.

AN up-country paper states :—"A small Committee is sitting at Simla to arrange the condition for admission into the Upper Subordinate ranks of the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department. It is proposed that this shall be by nomination tempered by competitive examination."

THE will of the late Emperor Frederick will shortly be published. It is reported that, in one passage of his last testament, His Majesty declares the extension of popular rights to be the strongest bond of union between the nation and the Monarchy.

STRANGE news sometimes filters down from Simla and the following is one of them. "The Viceroy has decided that as the special work for which Colonel Marshall was deputed to Hyderabad at the beginning of last year has been accomplished sucessfully, and as the Nizam and his present Minister are on very cordial terms there is no reason for continuing the appointment beyond the specified two years. As Colonel Marshall has applied for furlough from the middle of November, the appointment of an English official as Private Secretary at the Nizam's Court will be abolished on his departure. The Viceroy has expressed his full appreciation of the services rendered by Colonel Marshall, and the advantage that has accrued to the Nizam and the Hyderabad State from the Colonel's deputation to the Nizam's Court, when the relations were strained between his Highness and Sir Salar Jung. The coming Resident, Sir Lepel Griffin, has written out deprecating the continuation of the appointment of a British official to the Nizam's court as anomalous and unnecessary. This is an additional reason for abolishing the post. His Highness and the Minister, while accepting the Viceroy's views, regret the loss of Colonel Marshall's services. "We all know the value of this sort of news. Sir Lepel is *not* the coming Resident and the Colonel is retiring under compulsion.

TUESDAY, 2ND OCTOBER.

THE short time movement is extending in Lancashire, the object being to break the American cotton ring.

THE formation of the powerful Syndicate to work all the salt mines in England and Ireland is almost completed.

THE French Cabinet has decided to submit to the Chamber of Deputies a moderate Revision Bill, which will chiefly curtail the financial power of the Senate.

THE Germans have abandoned all their stations along the coast except two, and have fled to Zanzibar. The Natives repudiate the Sultan's authority.

MR. STUART, Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, will officiate as Postmaster-General of the Punjab during the time that Mr. Thompson acts as Deputy Secretary in the Financial Department.

GENERAL Boulanger has returned to France, and will recommence his electoral campaign immediately.

PESIDENT Carnot has issued a decree stating that, owing to the increasing foreign immigration, all foreigners proposing to settle in France must declare, within a fortnight, their names, age, birthplace, and occupation, and produce vouchers in substantiation of the same. Actual settlers are granted one month to procure the necessary documents.

A REMARKABLE instance of memory has just come to notice. Its possessor is a lady member of Dr. Howard Crosby's church in New York. Without having taken a single note, she will when she goes home write out every word of her pastor's sermon, and she never makes a mistake of a "the" or an "and"—that every sentence not only embodies the idea of the pastor but gives in his exact language. For twenty-five years this lady has been performing these feats of memory, and during that time she has written out some two thousand sermons. The manuscripts of some of them she has had bound and presented to Dr. Crosby. They make forty large volumes. But this is not all of her devoted labours. She has written out, also from memory, all of his lectures ; and she has classified his opinion on all the subjects upon which he has spoken during these years. Not a word is omitted. Even when the preacher drops into Greek, Latin, or Hebrew she follows him, for she is proficient in each of these languages.

Le Temps bitterly attacks Signor Crispi's action in regard to the Suez Canal convention, and says that his note to the Porte is replete with insinuations against France. The article adds that seldom has any Premier allowed his hostility to be so apparent.

WITH reference to the offence said to have been committed by Suraj Bal, Governor of Cashmere, the Lahore paper is informed by a correspondent in Cashmere that His Highness the Maharajah has called for an explanation from Suraj Bal, and also intends taking serious notice of his conduct.

MR. FARER, C.S., the Postmaster-General of Madras, is at present engaged in the investigation of an alleged attempt to commit an extensive fraud upon the Post Office. A native Government official recently despatched an insured parcel from Srivilluputtur, in the Tinnevelly District, to a relative of his at Donjeeveran. The parcel was alleged to have contained 4,500 diamonds and 400 rubies, valued at Rs. 65,000, and it was insured for that amount. The addressee declined to take delivery of the parcel, and it was thereupon returned to the sender. On the return of the parcel to Srivilluputtur, the sender was informed of the fact, and was requested to take delivery of it. He went to the Post Office, and on seeing the parcel, he declared that it had been tampered with, as one of the seals was broken, and he declined to take delivery of it. It was thereupon opened by the Sub-Postmaster, and found to contain copper coins. The sender of the parcel then made a complaint to the Police, and the matter was reported to the Postmaster-General, who immediately proceeded to Tinnevelly to conduct enquiries.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD OCTOBER.

THERE is a rumour in Luckhimpore, Assam, that the Lushais are about to become troublesome once more. They are suffering from a partial failure of their crops, and as usual in such cases, they intend to make a raid.

MR. K. S. Bhudbhatti (Cutch) and Mr. P. N. Sen have completed their course at the Royal Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, and have received the Diploma of the College. Mr. P. N. Sen has passed for the Indian Public Service, as Assistant-Engineer Second Grade.

THE Government of India have finally set at rest the vexed question whether a servant of Government can take furlough, and then accept service under another employer in India. The decision is that this cannot be done without the special sanction of the Government of India in each particular case, and that if, for special reasons, such sanction should be accorded, the officers in question must resign all claims to leave or forlough allowances as long as his private employment lasts.

THE queen has conferred a peerage upon Sir John Savile, G. C. B., late Ambassador at Romie in recognition of his long and valuable diplomatc, service. Sir John Savile, who was born in 1898, has for many years been engaged in the diplomatic service. He accompanied the late Earl of Westmoreland to Berlin in 1841, as private secretary and attache, and in the following year he was formally appointed attache at Berlin. In 1883 he became Ambassador at Rome, a post from which he now retires, and in which it is understood that he will be succeeded by Lord Dufferin. He was made a K. C. B. in 1878, a G. C. B. in 1885, and he now enters the House of Lords. Formerly Sir John Savile Lumley, he last year by royal license assumed the surname Savile.

THE English Court is just now (says *Truth*) regarded with much hostility at Berlin. The Emperor is angry that the Queen should have presumed to lecture him, and both His Majesty and Prince Bismarck have been much irritated by the report that the Prince of Wales has been talking nonsense about the Emperor Frederick's intention of giving back North Schleswig to Denmark ; of "settling amicably" the claim of the Duke of Cumberland ; and, most astounding of all, of arranging the Alsace-Lorraine "question." The Prince had much better have held his peace on these topics. He merely spoke in a general way about the late Emperor's Quixotic aspirations at a quite private gathering, but some mischievous babbbler conveyed a distorted and exaggerated version of his remarks to Berlin, and the feeling of resentment there is great and universal. Prince Albert Victor and Princess Louise of Wales were to have been sponsors for the Emperor's infant son, but he would not have them after he heard of the Prince of Wales's sentiments ; and he has shown his teeth in another way, for there has been an understanding that Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, the brother of the Duchess of Connaught, who is immensely rich, was to seek a bride in England, but now the Emperor has expressed a hope that he will abandon the project, marry in Germany, and there are rumours of his betrothal to Princess Alexandra of Anhalt Dessau.

THE Committee composed of the Commander-in-Chief, General Chesney, and the Leiutenant-Governor of the Punjab, which has been considering the offers of the Punjab Chiefs to assist in the defence of the frontier, have drawn up their report which will shortly be submitted to the Government of India for approval. The desirability of meeting the wishes of the various Durbars, that the service of British officers should be placed at their disposal to assist in reorganising portions of their armies, has been acknowledged, the *Pioneer* states, and it only remains for Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee.

IT is said to be practically settled that Lord Reay will be transferred from the Governorship of

Bombay to succeed Sir Hercules Robinson in the office of High Commissioner for South Africa at Cape Town before the end of the year.

THURSDAY, 4TH OCTOBER.

THE controversy over the Emperor Frederick's death continue to rage with unabated vigour. We are now informed that Sir Morell Mackenzie's reply to the German Doctor's report states that Dr. Gerhardt's electric cautery greatly aggravated the late Emperors' cancer, if it did not cause it. Also that Dr. Bramann's imperfect cannula and Dr. Bergmann's rough treatment hastened death. If he had been left alone, Sir Morell Mackenzie believes, he could have prolonged the Emperor's life for at least twenty months.

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphs to say that the Meingoon Prince is still a resident of Pondicherry, where he lives in strict retirement receiving an annual pension from the French Government of 10,000 francs, which appears to be his only income. Until within the last few months he used to receive from time to time a good many visitors, but these gradually dropped off. He did not go to the reception given at Government House on Sunday evening, the 16th ultimo. No official calls seem to have pased between the Prince and the acting Governor.

THE person arrested at Rawul Pindee as a Russian spy states that his name is Addul Rahman, and that he has seven fellow-workers in the Punjab. It has been discovered that he has been drawing *hoondees* on a native banker at Pindee.

LORD WOLSELEY'S opinion of Count von Moltke's military genius has not been received with enthusiasm in Germany, where people have learnt to regard the aged Field Marshal as almost infallible. The bad taste which has become so conspicuous in public discussions in Germany of late is again seen in the remarks made by the press on the English General who has dared to publish an independent judgment on the great German strategist. A democratic paper says:—"The less Lord Wolseley's counsels are followed in England, the more presumptuous does his judgment of others become."

DURING the month of September 30,166 persons visited the Indian Museum. Of natives there were 22,943 males and 6,758 females; and of Europeans 345 males and 120 females. The daily average number of visitors for the 22 days on which the Museum was open to the general public was 1,371.

IT was reckoned an act of merit among the ancients, who had not achieved the idea of parochial responsibility, to bury a body cast up on the beach. Commenting on this a contemporary says:—'Some one in Madras actuated doubtless by the best of motives has reverted to the obsolete practice, but in his haste buried a living man. Only on this supposition can we account for an extraordinary discovery that was lately made on the beach there. An official of the Penitentiary in his walks abroad observed a man's arm sticking out of the sand, and, that everything might be done decently and in order, communicated the discovery to his official superior, who dug out the arm and came upon a man and an empty brandy flask neatly buried. The corpse was taken to the General Hospital and held its peace till the next day, when it said that it could not explain how it came to be buried. It was in the service of an Englishman, and had been missed for two days. The empty brandy-flask would account for its being dead drunk, but up to the present no reason has been given for its being dead and buried drunk.

IT is understood that the Government of India is engaged in making a collection of Shakespeare's works published in Indian Venaculars for presentation to the Shakespeare Memorial Library at Stratford-on-Avon. Lord Dufferin, as Vice-President of the new Shakespeare Society, has received an appeal on the subject from Whitehall.

A CURIOUS idea seems to prevail among some of the border tribes regarding the proposed Mission to Cabul. The Lahore paper says:—'The frontier Afghans, we are told, widely believe that the Cabul Mission is really to be sent as a hostage for the good faith of the British Government. They are an exceedingly suspicious race; and our generous treatment of Ayub is incomprehensible to many of them, except as indicative of covering some deep political design aimed against the Ameer, who to some extent is credited with the same feelings. The great difficulty experienced in disabusing his mind of his suspicions against us—when he first entered the Kohistan country of Afganistan as a needy adventurer,—and of convincing him of our good faith and good intentions, and the marked distrust evinced by him during the negotiations which eventuated in his being enthroned at Cabul, and in our retirement from Afganistan—afforded distinctive proof of this characteristic of his Afghan disposition, which again unmistakably showed itself during the negotiations connected with the Panjdeh incident. The approaching Mission to Cabul may perhaps effect some good; but we disbelieve the probability of its altogether removing his doubts and suspicions.

FRIDAY, 5TH OCTOBER.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer*, "arrangements will be made at once for withdrawing the force from Sikkim; but a small garrison will be left at Gnatong during the winter, special provision being made for their comfort. Guntok also will probably continue to be held."

WITH effect from the 1st November, the offices of the Examiner of Medical Accounts, now located at Poona and Madras, will be amalgamated in one office at Poona, under the Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay. The combined office will be designated the Office of Examiner, Medical Accounts, Madras and Bombay Circles, and the Officer appointed to the charge of the office will hold the appointment for five years only, subject to any modifications that may be determined upon hereafter.

DR. BENING, a German Government official, professes to have discovered a new derivation for the name England, or the English. The word, he contends, does not originate, as has for a thousand years been supposed, from the Angles, or from the district of Angeln, in Schleswig, but from the Engern, a numerous and very powerful Saxon race, formerly living near the banks of the Weser. He bases his theory partly on the statements of the old British monk, Gildas. He lived considerably earlier than Bede, and speaks only of the Saxons who colonized Britain. Dr. Bening points out that, in Schleswig, Engelland is very small, and now has barely eight thousand inhabitants; moreover, it lies on the Baltic not on the North Sea, like the county of the Engern.

HERR Von Bismarck was an articled clerk, young and unsalaried; Fraulein Von Tr—in the fresh bloom of youth, and the belle of the district. The estates of the parents adjoined each other, and they had grown up together. Otto Von Bismarck suddenly became aware that he was in love with his playmate, and in his brusque fashion without waiting till he had got an appointment, he made her a rash offer of marriage, to which an equally prompt refusal was the reply; Fraulein Von Tr——remarking that Herr Von Bismarck was, no doubt, a very nice, amiable genteman, but as a husband an articled clerk, even if promoted to the rank of a county court judge, was not the man for her. She felt that she was destined to shine and occupy a high position in the social scale. With this view the young lady soon afterwards married an old colonel, and died a short time ago after a long widowhood. She lived to witness with astonishmemt the wonderful career which has made her despised lover the most eminent statesman in Europe. He married a cousin, who still shares with him the burden and responsibility of a "high position" in society.

In *Longman's Magazine* for August there is an interesting article, well worthy of perusal, by Dr. B. W. Richardson, the great authority of the day on Sanitation, entitled "The Storage of Life as a Sanitary Study." The conclusion the author has come to is that great length of life is due mostly to heredity. In other words that longevity is a gift we inherit from our parents and ancestors. An insurance office has published the following facts, which seem to bear out Dr. B. W. Richardson's theory. One Mr. Smith came to insure his life at the patriarchal age of 102 years. The company at first refused him an insurance, but when he produced documentary evidence to the following facts, they granted him a policy. Mr. Smith's father died at the age of 110 from the result of an accident, his grandfather died at the age of 126; and his great grandfather at the great age of 133 years. Although it is very many years now since Mr. Smith effected that policy of insurance on his life, he is still a hale and hearty man. Dr. B. W. Richardson believes that if we only lived in sanitary houses, and on a sanitary diet, and married only in the prime of life on sanitary principles, and kept our families down to a sanitary minimum in a few centuries our descendants might all approach nearly to 200 years in length of life.

THE medal presented annually by Lord Dufferin for competition at the Viceregal tennis court has been won this year by the Maharaja of Kuch Behar, who, starting at the odds of *minus* 30, in the final

tie defeated Captain Mackenzie, 9th Bengal Lancers, by three sets to love.

SATURDAY, 26TH OCTOBER.

THE German military authorities have been making some interesting experiments in night attack with the aid of the electric light. The plant used consisted of an 18 horse-power portable steam-engine, carrying a dynamo and search-lamp. The novelty of the experiment consisted in using the beam of light not direct, but as reflected from a second mirror placed about 200 yards distant from the lamp, so that the enemy should remain in ignorance of the exact position of the electric lighting plant itself. The projector is fitted with an electromotor, by which it may be set to any desired angle, the current being supplied by two cables from the dynamo, where the movement of the projector is controlled. The cone of light from the second projector rendered everything within a radius of 4,000 yards clearly visible. It was also found that the small quantity of diffused light in the vicinity of the lamp greatly facilitated exact aim. The intensity of the light prevents the enemy from taking exact aim at the engine or any other object which is in comparative darkness.

DR. M. A. STEIN, Registrar of the Punjab University, who is engaged in collecting valuable Sanskrit MSS., is spending the vacation holiday in Cashmere with a view to executing his researches. Dr. Stein has obtained permission to catalogue the Jammu Library which, although known to contain many important works, has not been visited by any other European Sanskritist.

MR. CAINE intends to pay another visit to India and will start next month, together with Mr. Evans, formerly a well-known missionary in India. He will attend the Congress at Allahabad which is to be held in December.

WORK on the fortified Serai at Landi Kotal is making steady progress, and by the end of this month all the outside walls will be finished. The local tribesmen have given no trouble, and during the ensuing cold weather Captain Macdonald, R. E., will no doubt complete the works without let or hindrance.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—'We learn from England that negotiations between the Secretary of State and the Streeter-Rothschild Syndicate regarding the leasing of the Burma Ruby Mines are likely to terminate satisfactorily in a very short time. The lease will probably be granted either for five years at four lakhs per annum (the terms of the original tender) or for seven years at an annual rental of six lakhs. The native rights question has been thoroughly thrashed out by Sir Charles Crosthwaite, and a *modus vivendi* can, it is believed, be established between the lessees and the Mogok miners.'

A LONDON evening paper, in referring to the National Congress, spoke of the nationality of the respective Presidents of that body. It stated that an effort would be made to get an Englishman intimately connected with India to succeed the Hindu, the Parsi, and the Mahomedan, who have presided over the three Congress. The effort has been made and has succeeded. Mr. George Yule, of Calcutta, who is now in England, has been asked to preside over the forthcoming meeting at Allahabad and has consented.

A CASE of great importance to railway companies has lately been decided by a bench of Magistrates at Dartford, with regard to the use of the second half of a return ticket. It seems that a respectable and well-known resident of Greenhithe took a single ticket to London, and on the return journey gave up the second half of a return ticket which he had previously purchased, but not used, and which, according to the Byelaws of the railway companies, was out of date. The South-Eastern Railway Company therefore charged him before the Magistrates under their Bye-law, which says "that any person using, or attempting to use, a ticket on any day for which such ticket is not available, shall be subject to a penalty of forty shillings." The Magistrates were of opinion that this Bye-law could not override the Act of Parliament, which declares that a penalty can only be incurred when fraud is intended, and it was proved that the accused in this case had no intention of committing a fraud, although the Company might have charged him for travelling without a ticket.

HIS Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia has decided to visit Europe next May, and will travel up to St. Petersburgh, where he will be the guest of the Czar.

THE Prince of Wales has arrived at Bucharest, and met with a most cordial reception.

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on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1888.

MR. GLADSTONE ON INDIA.

THE reader knows that Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, better known as Moulvie Mehdi Ali, the Revenue Minister of Hyderabad, was deputed to England a few months ago on special duty in connection with the inquiry into the Deccan Mining Scandals. The Moulvie is a *protege* of the knight of Aligarh. He was a Tehsildar in Etawah when Mr. Allan Hume was Magistrate Collector of that District. On the recommendation of Sir Syed Ahmed, Moulvie Mehdi Ali obtained an appointment in the Revenue Department of Hyderabad under the late Sir Salar Jung; and he has gradually risen to be the head of that Department. He cannot, of course, forget his obligations to the leader of the Aligarh party and his patron; so Mehdi Ali has been doing his best during his stay in England to promote the cause of the Anti-Congress movement.

He took it into his head and managed to have an interview with Mr. Gladstone in Hawarden castle, so that he might on his return to India boast that the great ex-Premier was a friend of his. We are told that in the course of the conversation Mr. Gladstone spoke in high terms of the Nizam's offer of assistance to the British Government for the defence of the frontier. Had the ex-Premier been acquainted with the real origin of the offer the announcement of which created a profound sensation in India a twelve month ago he would never have spoken of it in the terms he did. It is now notorious that the whole thing was done by Abdul Huq and the British officials without even the knowledge of the Nizam or of his responsible minister. Although the offer made was in His Highness's name, he knew nothing about it. Mr. Cordery, Abdul Huq and Colonel Marshall arranged the matter between them. It is a great pity that Mr. Gladstone should have expressed an opinion on this subject when he was not acquainted with all the circumstances connected with it. We observe that the astute Mehdi Ali warned the ex-Premier to commit himself to a repetition of the policy of the Crimean War as tending to return the sympathy of Indian Mahomedans and assisting to return a Russian advance. But Mr. Gladstone declined to discuss the question, though he had no hesitation in saying that personally he entertained very friendly feelings towards Turkey. We are really astonished that Mehdi Ali should have thought it possible to obtain a declaration from the great leader of the Liberal party in favor of a possible repetition of the policy of the Crimean War. It is a simple matter of history that that policy could not be carried out at the time of the late Russo-Turkish War eleven years ago. At the time of the War the Conservatives were in power and the late Lord Beaconsfield was the Prime Minister. Lord Beaconsfield's sympathy with Turkey is well-known. He had a great mind to repeat the policy of the Crimean War; but Mr. Gladstone's opposition prevented his doing so. The latter's strong and bitter denunciation of the Bulgarian atrocities created such a profound sensation throughout the United Kingdom that the Tory Cabinet dared not to help Turkey materially. And we may take it for granted that a repetition of the policy of the Crimean War is altogether beyond the range of practical politics. And as for Mr. Gladstone's friendly feelings towards Turkey, we cannot forget that the famous words "bag and baggage" were first used by him in connection with the Turks. Coming to Egypt, Mr. Gladstone maintained that he undertook the War of 1882 in the belief that it would help the way to the entrance of Turkish influence in the land of the Pharoahs. It is not at all surprising that the Sultan did not accept this view. The Egyptian War of 1882 which was undertaken for the benefit of the bondholders, was one of the greatest blunders which Mr. Gladstone has committed in his political life, and the Sultan cannot be blamed for not sharing his belief that the bombardment of Alexandria would revive Turkish influence in Egypt. Mr. Gladstone told Mehdi Ali that the British troops would evacuate Egypt as soon as possible. For our part, we confess that we do not share the ex-Premier's sanguine hopes in this matter.

We are exceedingly glad to find that Mr. Gladstone expressed friendly and sympathetic sentiments towards the natives of India in general and Mahomedans in particular, and said that English politicians recognised the necessity of a strict adherence to the principle that the presence of the English in India was only justifiable as far as it tended to the good of its people. For his expression of sympathy with the unrepresented and dumb millions of India we cannot feel too grateful to the ex-Premier. We only hope that he will bear them in mind when he returns to power. The misfortune is that while in office the great leader of the Liberal party is apt to forget the voiceless people of India who cannot make themselves heard. It appears that the astute Mehdi Ali sought to obtain from Mr. Gladstone a declaration against the National Congress movement. The conversation on this important subject between the ex-Premier and the Nizam's delegate is thus reported:—"The question of the National Congress was mooted in the conversation, but Mr. Gladstone said that upon this he had only imperfect information. The Nawab thereupon explained that Mussulmans had not joined the movement, preferring to allow the Government to proceed with reforms without interference, so as to preserve the country from the danger of political agitation. The masses of the Indian population were uneducated and unable to comprehend administrative questions, and they would regard public animadversions on Government as an evidence of inefficiency and weakness. Mr. Gladstone guarded himself against a definite expression of opinion on the point, but said *that legitimate and reasonable efforts of the people to represent their requirements to Government, and to improve their condition commanded his warmest sympathy.*" The italics in the passage we have just quoted are ours. It will be seen that Mr. Gladstone snubbed this interviewer for speaking against the National Congress movement. If the ex-Premier had, indeed, condemned the efforts which the people of India are making by constitutional means to obtain a redress of their grievances, he would have proved false to the high and noble principles, he has cherished throughout his political life extending over nearly half-a-century. We are entirely at a loss to understand how a shrewd man like Mehdi Ali could believe that the ex-Premier should so far forget himself as to denounce the National Congress movement for the purpose of pleasing Sir Syed Ahmed and his followers. But we must remember that nothing clouds a man's reason so much as prejudice. Moulvie Mehdi Ali has unintentionally rendered an important public service by drawing from Mr. Gladstone an expression of his warmest sympathy with the objects of the National Congress. And we feel deeply grateful to them for it.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

LADY DUFFERIN has published a most interesting Memorandum reviewing the useful work of the National Association during the three years of its existence. The Memorandum is divided into five chapters. The first chapter deals entirely with the work of the Central Committee. The function of that Committee, as the reader knows, is to act as a link between all the Branches, to collect information, to give advice, and to assign grants-in-aid. The Central Committee is also charged with the responsibility of directing the policy of the Association. Early in the year the Committee invested five and-a-half lakhs of rupees, which it settled as an Endowment Fund, and it registered the Society under Act XXI. of 1860. At the request of the Society, the Supreme Government recognised its work by permitting the Surgeon-General to select suitable women as doctors and by directing the chief medical authority in each province to supervise, guide and control the employes of the Association. There can be no doubt that this arrangement will be of the greatest service both to the Association and to its employes. Another step taken by the Central Committee with a view to placing the new Female Medical Service on a satisfactory basis, has been to arrange a simple system of grades, and to decide upon the minimum and maximum salaries which should be attached to each. It has been determined to group medical women under three heads.—(1) Lady Doctors; (2) Female Assistant Surgeons; and (3) Female Hospital Assistants. With regard to pay, it has been rightly decided to give women higher salaries than men of the same grades receive. Her Excellency the Lady President of the National Association observes: "Women have no pension to look forward to nor is a regularly increasing salary promised to them. There are fewer of them in the profession, and they require greater inducements to take it up at all. This decision has been objected to by some on the ground that it will make men of the same professional standing dissatisfied with their position and pay; but I really cannot believe that the thousands of medical men in this country can feel that the slightest injustice is done them if a few score of women receive rather more than they do for the same work, especially if they take into consideration their own pensions, and the fact that the salaries are not derived from the same sources nor settled by the same authorities." The perfect justice of these observations will be questioned by few reasonable men. Lady Doctors must for the present come from Europe or America, but Lady Dufferin hopes that in time their places will be taken by Native Indian women.

After dealing with the work done by the Central Committee, Lady Dufferin's Memorandum passes to the subject of funds. Her Excellency, we are glad to find, advocates the strictest economy, and is strongly in favour of capitalizing the funds of the National Association, and of securing a sufficient income for current expenses. She points out that up to the present the money coming in has been sufficient for requirements, and that Lady Lansdowne will begin her administration of this fund with an increasing income and with a good balance in the bank available for grants-in-aid. In considering how the funds of the National Association may be added to, Lady Dufferin expresses her approval of a suggestion made by a Native gentleman who sat for some time on the Central Committee. This gentleman said that it was the custom in India to give sums of money in celebration of some family event or at certain seasons of the year, and he asked the Committee to arrange that such sums given to the National Association should year by year appear upon its list of investments bearing the name given to it by the donor. One such donation has already been received from Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit; and we trust that the noble example set by the Parsee Knight will be largely followed. As to raising subscriptions in England, Lady Dufferin tells us that on her return home she hopes to establish a corresponding committee there which will be able to continue the scholarships and meet all expenses connected with English ladies coming out to serve under the Association. Coming to the subject of medical tuition, which is rightly regarded as the very foundation of the work, Lady Dufferin details what has been done in the way of forming medical classes for female pupils, who now number about 200. It is worthy of note that Madras has specially distinguished itself by its efforts to promote female medical education. It will be remembered that the capital of the so-called benighted Presidency was the first place in India where female students were admitted to a university. The Senate of the Madras University has sanctioned the gratuitous education of all female students recommended by the National Association. With regard to Madras it may be confidently asserted that female medical education is no longer an experiment there. It has been proved to be practical and successful. In the United Provinces the Medical School at Agra is in a flourishing condition. The female class in this school was started in 1884 by Dr. Hilson. Many improvements have been effected in the school during the past three years by the Central and the North-West Committees. In the Punjab there are two classes for women attached to the Lahore Medical

College. The one is known as the English class or college department; and the other as the Hindustani class or school department. Good beginnings have also been made in most of the principal Native States. The Medical Schools at Indore and Hyderabad are doing good work. The Nizam's Government is sending two English ladies to England to complete their education.

In the fifth chapter of the Memorandum Lady Dufferin explains at some length the nature of the evils which the National Association aims at remedying. Her Excellency writes:—"The crying nature of the evil and my anxiety to see greater efforts made to combat it have determined me, in spite of the obvious difficulties of the subject, to enter somewhat fully into it. It is one on which the men of this country probably know very little; for they naturally leave the matter in the hands of women, and women are not very likely to speak to them on the subject. It is also natural that looking upon a *dhai* as a professional person, they should have confidence in her efficiency and should, without any misgivings, leave her to do her own business, in her own way. Indeed, neither men nor women can know that a particular treatment is a bad one unless they have some experience of a better. For this reason, I venture to draw attention to the subject, for I feel sure that when men realise how much mischief is done by the present system of mid-wifery as practised in India they will leave no stone unturned to improve it." Lady Dufferin's Memorandum summarises what the National Association has already been able to do in the direction of training midwives with the view of relieving the sufferings of Indian women during child-birth. The Eden Hospital at Calcutta has for some years been giving a good practical education to midwives. In Madras great deal has been done for the training of dhais. The institution for training nurses in connection with the Cama Hospital, Bombay, continues to do good and useful work. Fifteen pupil nurses attend lectures on midwifery in the Lady Lyall Medical School at Lucknow, receive practical instruction in bandaging and nursing. The sixth and last chapter of the Memorandum deals with some general questions of principle. Lady Dufferin strongly insists on the unsectarian character of the National Association. Her Excellency remarks: "It is true that there were at first misunderstandings and that some warm things were both written and said condemnatory of the purely secular character of work, which perhaps are as warmly replied to. But I think I am right in saying that we have settled down into our respective places. * * * There was at first an idea on the part of missionary societies that not content with absolute non-interference with the religions of Hindu and Mahomedan patients and pupils, we discouraged Christians in the exercise of their personal religion and were unwilling to grant medical aid to native women if they happened to be Christians." All these misunderstandings have been happily removed and the purely secular character of the Association is now thoroughly recognised by all classes of people. In conclusion Lady Dufferin remarks: "I have, I hope, proved that its work is needful that it is successful and it is appreciated by those for whom it was established, that its funds are carefully, thoughtfully and wisely encouraged, and that all that is required to carry on its efforts on behalf of the suffering women of India with the same vigour as heretofore is a reasonable and steady supply of money." We trust very earnestly that sufficient funds will be forthcoming to carry on and extend the useful and noble work which Lady Dufferin has set on foot, and with which her name will ever be gratefully associated.

THE CONGRESS MOVEMENT.

To every candid and thoughtful person, whether European or Indian, the movement called the National Congress must commend itself as the natural outcome of that higher education which, under the auspices of an enlightened and beneficent Government, is being imparted to the upper and middle classes of Indian society. That its birth-place is Bengal, only proves the truth of the assertion we have just made. In Bengal English education has made deeper and wider progress than in other parts of India; it is therefore natural that the movement should begin in a province where intelligence is greater. It is absurd to expect the initiations of such a movement among the Southals of Chotia Nagpore or the Bhils of the Nerbudda valley; as both the Southals and Bhils are rude and unlettered savages. Neither can we expect such a movement to take its rise from the wealthy Talukdars of Oudh or the martial chieftains of Rajputana; simply because they are unfamiliar with advanced Western ideas. The movement has been set on foot where it is naturally expected it should, namely, amongst the intelligent young men of Bengal where English education has made most progress. But though the movement originated in Bengal it met with ready and cordial sympathy from the educated classes of Bombay and Madras; and the sympathy is in proportion with the intelligence of the community. That it has met with scant sympathy from the Mahomedan community is explained by the fact that that community is in general more ignorant than the Hindu community. Had the Mahomedans been more thoroughly liberalized by Western culture than they are at present they would have, to a man, sympathized with the objects of the Congress. As it is, the most enlightened Mahomedan gentlemen of the three Presidencies heartily approve of the aims of the Congress. That the natural leaders of Indian society—by which expression we meant the wealthy, the powerful and the socially great—have not originated the movement, is no reproach to the movement. Those natural leaders have never originated any salutary movement of any kind in any part of the world. All beneficent and wide-spread movements have sprung from the intelligent middle class. All history testifies to the truth of this fact. Nor is it any reproach to the movement that it has not been joined, out of Bengal, by the influential leaders of society. Those influential leaders are slow to move and they are shrewd in their generation. They have an idea that Government does not look with favour on the movement; and as they want to curry favour with Government, they hesitate to cast in their lot with the Congressionists. That was a shrewd Mahomedan gentleman, very likely of the neighbourhood of Aligurh, who said in substance—"If the Congress is successful and Government gives them the good things they want, then I shall obtain those good things along with them; but if Government frowns upon the movement, then why shall I unnecessarily incur the displeasure of Government by joining the Congress?" Many, no doubt, are of this gentleman's opinion. They are neither cold nor hot, but lukewarm. These men are, in our opinion, wiser than those others who have set themselves in violent opposition to the Congress. Their object is, of course, to please the Government, and to get from it all the loaves and fishes of Government patronage. But they are mistaken. Government sees through their policy, and regards them as toadies. And though toadyism pays in the meantime; it will have its day of reckoning in the vacuity of blighted hopes and the stings of a remorseful conscience. The supposition of the Anti-Congressionist is, that Government looks with disfavour upon the movement. But is it a fact that Government looks with disfavour upon the movement? We do not think so. Why should it look with disfavour upon a movement which is quite loyal in its character? To say that the Congress wants to establish a democratical form of Government in India is as senseless as it is false. Those men who bring such a charge against the Congressionists are either too great blockheads to understand the difference between a mild form of representative institutions on the one hand, and a democratical form of Government on the other, or they are knaves dishonestly misrepresenting the aims and objects of the Congress. They have their choice; let them take either horn of the dilemma. But it may be said, surely there is a third alternative, namely, the case of those who have a sincere conviction that the aims of the Congress are unsuitable and improper. We do not believe in the existence of such a non-descript set of creatures. We do not believe that any intelligent and educated Native of India can have such a conviction. Or if there be such a being, he must be sunk so low in self-degradation that he does not deserve the name of an educated man. We do not believe that Government is against the movement. Our opinion is that Government is neither for nor against the movement. It is only watching the course it takes. In this lies the wisdom of the Supreme Government. Some Government officials, we admit, look upon the movement with disfavour; but they are not the Government. Those into whose hands have been entrusted the destinies of this vast empire have not declared either way; they are simply watching the movement, and they will shape their conduct towards it according to the course it takes. If it takes a revolutionary course and makes unreasonable demands,—of which there is not the shadow of a possibility—Government will check the movement, if not entirely suppress it, and we shall deem the Government perfectly justified in doing so. If the Congress pursues, as it is now doing, a calm and even course, and makes those demands only that it is now making, and if Government sees that a great majority of the educated people of the country join in the movement and sympathize with its aims then it is our conviction that Government will accede to the demands of the Congress, and thereby quicken the pace of national improvement. That such will be the result of the present agitation we have not the slightest doubt. The result may not be brought about immediately owing to the ignorant and unpatriotic hostility of the so-called United Indian Patriotic Association. But the good time will come in spite of their antagonism, for the patriotic and enlightened Hindus of the three Presidencies will vastly outnumber the three tailors of the Tooley Street of Aligurh. It has been said that the agricultural classes and the mass of the people have not taken part in this movement. Of course not; how can we expect the illiterate masses to join the movement, when men calling themselves educated, whether personally or in proxy it is useless to enquire, are arrayed in open hostility to it? But we have more hope of the masses of Bengal than of the *elite* of Aligurh. We are educating the masses. They are beginning to understand the principles of representative institutions, and they will support the Congress with all their weight. The Bengal peasantry are more faithful to the British Government than the peasantry of any other part of India, for they owe more to that Government than others. They are grateful for their glorious deliverance from Mahomedan oppression; and they are sure that a benevolent and paternal Government will not grudge to them the blessings of representative institutions. The members of the United Indian Patriotic Association fancy that by opposing the Congress they are extolling the merits of the British Government. They are doing just the contrary. They are reproaching and vilifying the Government, inasmuch as they are representing it to be so illiberal, inhumane and despotic as not to concede to the just aspirations of a people whom Providence has subjected to its sway, and whose amelioration it is bound to promote. To represent the Government in this light is not to praise it but to vilify it. The Congress has a far higher opinion of the Government than the Aligurh Association; for the former looks upon it as enlightened, liberal, just and benevolent; whereas the latter regards it as despotic, harsh and unyielding.

RELIEF OF DISTRESS.

WE congratulate Sir Steuart Bayley's Government on the adoption of prompt measures for affording relief to the inhabitants of some parts of Orissa suffering from starvation, and for preventing the scarcity from rising to the proportions of a famine. It was not too early that the local prints raised the cry of famine, for if such a cry had not been raised, the authorities might have gone to sleep thinking that there was no danger. It is better that the scarcity should be exaggerated at first than that it should be said there was no scarcity at all. The result of this cry has been that Government was roused to a sense of its duty and the horrors of famine have

been averted. No doubt the entire merit of averting this terrible calamity does not belong to the Government, for, as we expressed our hope in a previous article, providence sent some seasonable showers of rain, and thus prevented the scarcity from rising to the dimensions of a famine. It must, however, be acknowledged on all hands that the Orissa officials adopted from the beginning prompt and energetic measures; had it been otherwise many hundreds, perhaps thousands, of lives would have been lost; whereas now we have the consolation to reflect that scarcely any person has died of starvation properly so called. Mr. Commissioner Worsley reports that eight cases of death have occurred in the Khoorda Sub-division, where the distress is greater than in the other afflicted districts; and that of these eight cases, scarcely a single one was a case of starvation, pure and simple. So far so good. The measures of relief which Government has adopted are of various kinds. In the first place, *Tuccavi* advances have been made to upwards of 20,000 cultivators to the amount of Rs. 78,000, in order to enable them to tide over this season of scarcity. Then there is the granting of gratuitous relief. The number of persons, who daily receive gratuitous relief in the Khoorda Sub-division, is 1524; but of these more than half are children. From this circumstance we should be inclined to think that the distress is really not great; for children of the lower classes will beg at all times, whether there is distress or not. And it is also to be remembered that when the report goes abroad that Government is giving gratuitous relief, many men and women of the lowest classes, though not in absolute want, will not hesitate to avail themselves of the proffered boon. The number, therefore, of persons receiving gratuitous relief is, in our opinion, not an accurate index of the severity of distress. The sub-divisional officer of Khoorda requested the sanction of another Rs. 10,000 for gratuitous relief. The Commissioner was of the opinion that such a sum was unnecessary; and he was probably right if the state of matters be as he represents it to be. If work is available, if the price of rice is easy—about 2 Rs. a maund, and if there is a revival of the ordinary transactions between the mahajan and ryot,—if such be the state of things, then we do not see the necessity of affording gratuitous relief to any except to those who are sick and are otherwise incapable of work. We, therefore, approve of the instructions given by the Collector of the District and the Commissioner of the Division to the subordinate officers not to give relief to any one who asks for it without enquiry, as we hold that the giving of gratuitous relief to able-bodied persons serves only to demoralize them. In the last place there are relief works going on. Four roads are being constructed under the auspices of the District Board, and one great road, namely the Cuttack-Ganjam Road, under the superintendence of the Public Works Department, and though the number of persons engaged in these works is not given in the Commissioner's Report, we may be sure many hundreds of persons are employed in them. Add to these the improvement works in the Government Khas Mehal Estates. There are 110 of these improvement works going on, and on them are employed 944 men, women and children daily. In the districts of Angul, Banki and the Tributary Estate of Baramba, the state of things is even better than that of Khoorda. Employment in the fields and in the relief works is available, crops of the maize and the *marua* are being gathered in, the forest laws have been relaxed, and there is the prospect of a good autumnal crop. On the whole the outlook is not a gloomy, one, and we felicitate the Government on having tided over this season of scarcity. As in Orissa there has been distress owing to the small quantity of rainfall, in the Burdwan Division there has been some distress owing to an opposite cause namely, heavy rains and the consequent overflow of the Damodar and other small rivers. The Government of Bengal does not know what to do with that mischievous river the Damodar. It annually causes great devastation by the overflow of its waters, submerging paddy fields and villages, undermining huts and houses, sweeping away thousands of cattle who find a watery grave, destroying crops standing in the fields, and leaving an incrustation of sand and thus depriving lands, at least temporarily, of their natural fertility. The question is, shall we check and control this great mischief-maker by constructing embankments with a view to hem in its watery flow within its proper channel? Or shall we allow it to roam over the smiling paddy fields of Burdwan at its own sweet will? Some people advocate the first plan, and others the second; and Sir Steuart Bayley is undecided, though he has a leaning to the second plan as it is advocated by the Chief Engineer of the province. Where professional men are not agreed, it would be presumptuous on our part to give any opinion. We cannot, however, forbear commisserating the lot of those of our countrymen who dwell on the ill-fated banks of the destructive Damodar. Can nothing be done to mitigate their sufferings? The river Ajaya also caused similar devastations in the Cutwa Division. We learn from the Report of Mr. Oldham, the Collector of Burdwan, that the area of damage is about 120 square miles, in which about three-fourths of the standing crops have been destroyed. It is some consolation to learn from the same authority that there has been no loss of human life. Mr. Oldham adds that there has been no loss of cattle. This we really cannot believe; the Collector must have been misinformed, for we cannot imagine how such extensive inundations can occur without the destruction of cattle. Our personal experience of floods in the very same district on former occasions contradicts the statement.

AN INCONSIDERATE MOVE.

It has lately been announced that the Nizam of Hyderabad has marked his approval of the movement against the National Congress, and subscribed Rs. 4,000 in support of it. If this be true, it affords a painful instance of the little wisdom that prevails in the counsels of His Highness' Government. It is an instance of how some people rush into evil when inaction would serve their true interests best. The quarrel between the Congressionists and the Syad Ahmedists, of the Constitutionalists and the Absolutists, is one that has nothing to do with the State of Hyderabad, and the Nizam has no relation with it. It concerns the constitutional Government of British India, and may affect for weal or woe the people subject to that Government; but it leaves the Hyderabadis totally unaffected. There is not the shade of a shadow of a desire on the part of any Congressionist to move so much as a little finger to petition His Highness the Nizam to establish an elective legislative Council in his State, to regulate the age and qualifications of the members of the Civil Service there, to separate the Judicial from the Executive and the Revenue branches of the Government, to introduce the system of competition, or to meddle with the present machinery of Nizamat statecraft. The Nizamat is an absolute Government, in which the wish of the Nizam is the prevailing law, and to wish to undo that would be tantamount to revolutionizing the course of the seasons. The most prudent course under the circumstances is to let well alone: to let the torpor of ages continue: to let the mind of the subject races remain incapable of being roused. The Nizam must remember that the quarrel outside of his dominion is to a certain extent a racial one, the opponents being mostly Muhammadans and Hindus, and the Sovereign who wishes to rule discreetly over a mixed community of the two sects—sects always set on edge by the worst of all human passions—*odium theologicum*—should try his utmost to keep clear of that passion, and show by his action, opinion and speech that he holds the balance justly between all parties. Instead of doing so he has by the subscription openly declared his partisanship with one of them and his opposition to the other. He has thereby set his people, who had been asleep, to think, and to think ill of him. And he has done this most gratuitously. True, with the bayonets of the Hyderabad Contingent behind him he need not care for the opinion of his Hindu subjects, whether good or bad. He is safe in his tutelary position so long as those bayonets will keep him there. But why court discredit when it can safely be avoided? Apparently the impelling motive is to humour his paramount sovereign. His advisers must have told him that he would please the British Government by marking his sense of disfavor against the Congressionists; but in this as in the Deccan Mining Concession and some other shady business they have betrayed him. He should remember that the ideas of the Congressionists have prevailed in the minds of some of the ruling authorities of Britain from long before the Congressionists were born. It was in the year 1832, that a British House of Commons, in response to public opinion, ruled that the exclusive privilege of the Court of Directors to award to their kith and kin the whole of the Civil Service of India should be done away with, and the natives of this country should have every chance of competing for it. Applied to Hyderabad this ruling would mean that the Nizam should be deprived of his present privilege of appointing whomsoever he liked without any regard to qualification or fitness to any situation in his gift, and be bound hand and foot by the strongest of bonds, the laws of competition and standards of qualification. It would be idle to say that he would not like any such thing; but this is exactly what the British Parliament did in regard to the Court of Directors. The Court, it is true, did not carry out the ruling immediately, and the result was that the people of this country, both the Hindus and the Muhammadans as well as the English public, kept up an agitation, and in the next Charter the power of the Court of Directors to nominate any one for the Service was entirely taken away and the College at Haileybury abolished. The people of India with one voice cried for the privilege of being permitted to take a part in the Legislative Council of India, and the concession was graciously made—a concession which enabled a retired Sub-Judge, a pensioner like Syad Ahmed Khan, to sit with the Viceroy on the highest legislature in the country and to sport a Knighthood. The Bengali Babus, whose conduct Sir Ahmed so mercilessly denounces, were the foremost in urging the propriety of permitting the natives of the country to have a right to appointments on the bench of the High Courts in this country, and the concession was freely granted by our rulers, and one of the early fruits thereof is that instead of grinding at the bar without anything like a swollen bag, the son of Sir Ahmed enjoys his *otium cum dignitate* on the bench of the Allahabad High Court. It is possible that as regards the last two instances Sir Ahmed adopts the plan of kicking down the ladder after ascending to the top of the tree, so that others may not be able to approach him and his son; but it is not a policy that is at all likely to be commended by the public at large. We should be very much mistaken if we suppose that Sir Ahmed would confess to such a motive. It was the Government of India which started the idea of Municipal Committees, in order to associate the people in the work of Municipal management, and not in confession of the inability of Government officers to look after it themselves, and when the system of nomination, pure and simple, failed, as most unquestionably it did, the system of mixed appointment, partly by election and partly by nomination, was introduced by Government—a system of which Sir Ahmed and his followers have not failed to benefit largely. In the matter of appointments in the Statutory Civil Service the same Government, yielding to the force of public opinion, made it all but entirely competitive. In the Judicial service it has long since placed itself under rules which make it better even than competitive, for it combines experience with theoretic knowledge. The Subordinate Executive Service is entirely competitive. In that department every appointment is given after a competitive examination, except a few posts reserved for Europeans whom the Government likes to help, but who are unable to compete with any great chance of success. The same remark may also be made of the clerical service both under the India and the Bengal Governments, and the remarkable fact is established that neither the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal nor the Viceroy can appoint a *Kerani* in the regular service irrespective of competition. One can easily conceive the horror of Sir Asman Jah when he would be told that he cannot appoint a muharrir in any Duftar under him at his sweet will or caprice. For such a man

the theory of even a partially elective Legislative Council with the right of interpellation cannot but be gall and wormwood. It would be long ere we shall behold the scene of a Hyderabad minister replying to a question or series of questions about an Abdul Huq's dealings in railway shares. No Muhammadan in power can tolerate the idea, and Sir Amed, all life through breathing an atmosphere of Muhammadan absolutism, must be held excusable if he cannot rise above it. His sojourn in England was too short to change the web and waft of his thoughts. But our rulers, our sovereign, our Viceroy and our Ministers of State are differently trained and cherish very different ideas of Government, and the Congressionists fully believe that their prayer for a little further advance in the direction in which our rulers have hitherto moved will not be rejected: certainly it cannot be looked upon as unreasonable. We are aware that there are officers in the North-West who cannot rise above the narrowest of ideas. A Central Provinces Commissioner once officially reported that elementary education should be withheld from the people, the divine light of knowledge entirely tabooed, or the safety of the British Indian Empire will be endangered, and there are some in the Civil Service (happily few) who still cherish that idea. It is very likely that men like Sir Ahmed, Raja Udoyprotap Singh of Bhinga and Raja Sivaprasad of Benares are working under their inspiration to gain their favor. Certain it is that some of these officers have prostituted their official power by franking some private papers for circulation, *e. g.* the Hindi translation of a speech of the Maharaja of Benares against the National Congress; but their opinion cannot disturb the light of public discussion in Great Britain, and the wisdom, penetration and statesmanship of Her Majesty's Ministers and Parliament. The insidious move of the Nizam will be easily seen through by them, and His Highness will gain nothing by it except the reprobation of mankind at large. In his isolation and exclusiveness he may not care for it, but that would not in any way soften the keenness of the condemnation. We certainly do not object to honest difference of opinion, and if His Highness the Nizam has come to a conclusion different from ours as to the tendency of the Congressional movement he has full right to express it. But it is one thing to have a right, and quite another to exercise it, and in the case of the Nizam, the ruler of a mixed population of divers nationalities the expression of it is a grave mistake, and in a political question such a mistake is worse than a crime. His voice will not have a feather's weight against that of the people of India, who no more care for it singly or joined with that of Sir Ahmed & Co. The Congressmen will follow their own way, and depend for success upon the spirit of liberality and noble statesmanship which prevails in Great Britain and there is every reason to believe that some of their prayers will be granted at no distant date.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE claim our usual holiday next week. There will, therefore, be no issue of the *Patriot* nex week.

THE investiture of the Star of India and Order of the Indian Empire at Simla has been fixed for the 13th instant.

THE Emperor William has gone to Vienna His meeting with the Emperor Francis Joseph was most cordial. Large crowds lined the route from the station to the place of meeting and cheered his Majesty most enthusiastically.

THE Crown appeal in the Currency note fraud case of Calcutta has fallen through against two of the defendants. As regards the other two Justices Macpherson and Trevelyan have directed that further evidence should be taken.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council on Tuesday last General Chesney introduced a Bill to repeal some enactments relating to the purchase of regimental necessaries from soldiers. The Bill amending the Indian Telegraph Act was also passed. Mr. Elsmie introduced a Bill to increase in certain respects the powers of the interior Civil Courts of the Punjab with a view to ease the work thrown on the higher Courts.

IN reply to the ultimatum the Akazaies state that of those concerned in the death of Major Battye six were killed, and six have left the country. They are unable to fight or pay the amount demanded. The Hussanzais tribe have not replied. Several other replies have been received to the Government terms which were forwarded to the tribes on the 24th September. The Parduris and Saiads refuse the terms. The Deshiwals say they will give no help to the enemies; the Tikariwals will probably pay the fine, and the Nandiharies promise not to oppose the Government in any way. The Khan Khel Hassanzais have not replied, but are sure to fight. The other Hassanzais have not replied, but the war party is on the increase among them. Several flags have been seen on the crest of the Black Mountain, and *sungars* are reported to have been constructed on the summit.

ABDUL GHAFAR KHAN, one of the Ewati Chieftains, has paid the fine demanded of him, but refuses to come in, on the plea of illness.

IT is stated that the Government of India's despatch upon the Public Service Commission's report was drawn up at the last week's meeting of the Viceroy's Council. We have waited for it long and patiently and it is time that it should be published.

THE coolie agitation is bound to succeed, and we have the announcement of the *Englishman* that it is very probable that the Commission of enquiry into the working of the coolie Emigration Law, as it affects Bengal and Assam, will be appointed some time next year. Now is the time for the friends of the poor oppressed coolies to be up and doing. Our public bodies should bring all available facts to a focus and represent the grievances of coolie life in a collected form. Our only apprehension is lest interested people should succeed in turning legislative interference to an advantage and make the case worse.

THE person who divulged the contents of the late Emperor Frederick's diary is believed to be Professor Geufken who was the confidant of his Majesty. The Professor has been arrested at Hamburg.

WE are glad to read in the *Pioneer* that in case of the creation of a permanent fifth Judgeship of the Lahore Chief Court the appointment of a Native Judge is not unlikely. The selection then would, perhaps, fall on Babu Protul Chunder Chatterji. M. A. B. L., a Bengali pleader of the Chief Court, who would, no doubt, make an excellent Judge.

WE learn that His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhungah is expected here by the end of next month to bid farewell to Lord and Lady Dufferin, and to pay his respects to Lord Lansdowne.

MR. W. H. FITZPATRICK, late Registrar of the Legislative Department, has brought out a very full and exhaustive index of the new Municipal Act. Rate-payers of Calcutta as well as the general public will find the work very useful, as all necessary information about the Act can be had by a reference to it. It is cheaply enough priced to be within the reach of all, and a Government edition of the Act has been prepared to match the index. It is somewhat amusing that the Act and the index should have been actually printed and ready for advertisement and sale before the Bill actually received the Viceroy's sanction. It only points to how these things are managed in India and shows that the determination of Government can never be opposed with effect.

IT is satisfactory to learn that the Rajah of Sikkim, with his eldest son and brother and the Calsuperi Lama, the head of the Pemionche Monastery, has arrived at Gnatong to interview Mr. Paul. There is no doubt that matters will now be cleared up so far as the suspicion on the Sikkim Raja is concerned. It is said that the Rajah has expressed a desire to come in and see the Lieutenant Governor at Darjeeling. Will the poor fellow ever return to Sikkim we wonder, for they are said to seriously meditate annexing his territories for the delicts of his Thibetan father-in-law's people whom he is charged to have countenanced. It seems pretty certain that the Thibetans are unable to rally and show fight, and if so it is high time for General Graham to retrace his steps. It is reported that a few days ago Colonel Mitchell marched into Tumlong, the capital of Sikkim, and was well received, the inhabitants greeting him with acclamation and music. That certainly shows any thing but disaffection.

HOWRAH is going to have filtered water after all, and at an extraordinary general meeting of the Commissioners of Howrah held on Wednesday last it was resolved that Government be asked for a loan of eight lakhs of rupees for the proposed water works. The water is to be taken from the Hughly at Ghoosery or further up, provided the cost will admit of it. We trust the request will be acceded to.

WE are glad that on the motion of the Advocate General Justices Macpherson and Trevelyan have suspended the order of the Recorder of Rangoon removing Mr. Moylan's name from the roll of Advocates. Their Lordships did not even think it necessary to issue the usual rule. The independence of the Bar has to be maintained at all cost, and as the learned Advocate-General pointed out, if Mr. Moylan was really guilty of contempt of Court the proper course would have been to fine or imprison him.

THE mischievous agitation about adding a fourth item yet to the war budget of the year continues and a certain portion of Anglo Indian community protest against the decision of the Government that no expedition should be sent to Chittagong next cold weather. To emphasize as it were the protest the Chittagong Anglo-Indians held a public meeting condemning the decision, as if questions of war and peace are to be decided in public meetings. We are confident the Government will not brook to be dictated to in this way regarding questions in which it has its own judgment to exercise.

CHRISTIAN Missionaries are apt to take undue advantage of disease and privation to add to the number of their proselytes. We had no idea however that Catholic priests err most in this direction. But it seems so nevertheless and it has been found necessary to check their zeal. The Surgeon in charge of the Bowring Civil Hospital at Banglor has prohibited the Catholic priest from visiting the patients, owing to his attempt to gain proselytes for Rome by using undue influence with the aid of the Catholic Sisters of Charity attached as nurses to the Hospital. The Municipality approve of the doctor's action. The priests have appealed to the British Resident. There is said to be much indignation among the Catholic community, the priests asserting that the Catholic patients have been deprived of the rites of extreme unction and religious consolation in consequence of the interdict. We must say that it is not right to disallow Catholic patients spiritual services. Toleration should be the guiding principle in all cases.

THE Port Commissioners have, by a side-wind, swept away the Durga Pujah holidays. The Committee appointed by the Bengal Government in March last recommended that the Custom House should be opened free of charge for one

hour during the week days for which the office is closed in the Durga Pujahs. "It is understood," said the Committee, "that arrangements can be made to carry out this in the Durga Pujah holidays without obliging Hindu clerks to attend." His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in accepting the recommendations of the Committee, remarked:

"The Committee have now submitted their report. It represents the unanimous conclusions of the members, and the Lieutenant Governor is glad that, by accepting its recommendations, he will be able to ratify a final settlement of the questions at issue, by which the reasonable requirements of the Commercial body and the servants of Government will be satisfied. His Honor is accordingly pleased to signify his approval of all the proposals contained in the report. The Board of Revenue will be requested to carry them into immediate effect. Their attention will be specially directed to the suggestion that the arrangements connected with the opening of the Custom House for one hour on those days in the Doorga Pooja holidays on which it has hitherto been closed, should not involve the attendance of Hindu clerks."

As we have said above, however, the resolution of the Bengal Government has been set at naught, and the strenuous efforts of the Hindoo community to keep the Durga Pujah holidays in tact have been rendered abortive by an unwarrantable proceeding of the Port Commissioners. The following notice published by them will make this clear:

"Port Commissioners' Office, Doorga Poojah Holidays.—As the free opening of the Custom House on the 10th, 15th, 18th, and 20th days of October during the Doorga and Luckhi Poojah holidays will give to consignees the opportunity of clearing and removing goods from the Jetties, goods, which if not removed on those days and which will thereby incur wharf rent, will be charged accordingly.* * * The office of the Commissioners will be open daily throughout the holidays for the receipt of lading and shipping charges, and on the 10th, 15th, 18th, and 20th for the issue of Demand notes, from 10 A.M. to 2 P. M.—A. M. Donnithorne.—*Secretary. 28th September* 1888."

Formerly the practice was that no wharf-rent was charged for goods landed during the holidays, and about a week's time was allowed as 'grace' for the clearance of goods. Now, however, in the teeth of public opinion strongly expressed, and the resolution of Government clearly worded, the Port Commissioners have thought it fit to issue their fiat to change the former practice, simply, it would seem, to sweep away the Hindoo holidays. The consequence of their proceeding will be that *all offices* will have to be kept open during the holidays, for the purpose of clearing the goods, as otherwise penalty must be paid in the shape of wharf-rent. There is great excitement among the mercantile Hindoo community and the people employed by them in consequence of this injudicious notice issued by the Port Commissioners and it is absolutely necessary to allay this excitement. The Port Commissioners should immediately be called upon to render an explanation of their unwarrantable proceeding, and orders should at once be issued to revert to the former practice regarding wharf-rent.

IT would be an unmerited slur on the Mahomedan community to pretend that the Mahomedans as a body are keeping away from the Congress movement. The crowded and enthusiastic meeting held at Dacca, last week, in support of the Congress, illustrated this very powerfully, as it was presided over by a Mahomedan gentleman named Syed Abdul Bari of the well-known Nawab family. Although and as might be expected some Mahomedan gentlemen under superior inspiration thought it their duty to dissent, several leading Mahomedans took an active part in the day's proceeding. When it is difficult to secure perfect unanimity of opinion among Hindoos themselves it is not to be wondered at that some Mahomedans should dissent; but that does not in any degree take away from the import or importance of the movement and the various anti-Congress meetings which are pretended to be held all over the country. It is necessary now that the hands of the National Congress should be strengthened by local and Provincial Conferences, which will not only discuss and consider local wants and local grievances but will also support and suggest the doings of the Congress itself. The promoters of the Calcutta Congress two years ago evidently fore-saw this and Provincial Conferences were accordingly determined upon. But we notice that whatever little may have been done in Bengal in this direction, the other Provincial Conferences have not done much. It is time that they should be stirred up and understand their duties as local auxiliaries. There are questions which will not, and perhaps cannot, be considered by the Congress and which strictly speaking come within the range of duties of these provincial bodies. The Assam Coolie question, for example, which we have been unsuccessfully trying for the last three years to have included in the Congress programme is pre-eminently one of these questions, and there must be many more of a similar type in the other Provinces. It is, therefore, with pleasure that we note that the Bengal Provincial Committee propose to utilise the forthcoming Dusserah holidays for holding a Conference at Calcutta to consider purely local questions. The meetings will be held on the 25th, 26th and 27th instant and delegates from all parts of Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Assam are expected to come and take part in the proceedings. We trust that gentlemen in the Mafassil will take immediate steps for appointing their delegates, and we hope that advantage will be taken of the general holidays for a large attendance. The constitution of the National Congress will be discussed among other things, and the Coolie question also finds a prominent place in the programme. It is necessary, however, that these Provincial Conferences should not confine their energies and attention to political questions alone. Schemes for arresting the progress of the threatened famine, for example, should be considered and discussions as to the means for preventing devastations caused by the annual floods in Bengal may well be invited. The damage done by the insufficient embankment of the Damodar is one of the burning local questions of the day and the iniquity of charging cess on river water for the cultivation of *Boro* crops in these days of scarcity is another question that can with advantage be discussed by the Conference. The unsatisfactory working of the road-cess schemes and the wretched condition of country roads and drains is a third question that may also well come within its purview.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.—In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, M. D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed:—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent Physician remarks:—"With strumuous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and remaining effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford add Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

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„ Hurry Narain Roy, Tumlook	15	7	0
„ Boikunt Nath Sen, Berhampore	13	4	0
„ Priya Nath Chowdry, Furridpore	13	4	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*October* 3, 1888.

GENERAL.—Mr. J. F. Bradbury is appointed to act as additional District and Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs and Hughly, with effect from the 5th proximo, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. H. Beveridge, or until further orders.

Mr. W. R. Larminie, Commissioner of Dacca, is allowed leave for one month and ten days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 22nd October 1888.

Mr. J. A. Hopkins, Officiating Commissioner Chota Nagpore, is appointed to act as Commissioner of Dacca, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. R. Larminie, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Cox, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Ranigunge, Burdwan, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistates and Deputy Collector with effect from the 19th instant.

Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, Officiating Magistrate and Collcetor, Murshidabad, is allowed leave for 29 days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. K. G. Gupta is apponited to act as Magistrate and Collector or Murshidabad, and in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, or until further orders, on being relieved to his present appointment as Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. W. R. Bright is appointed to act until further orders, n the first grade of Joint-Magistrate andDeputy Collectors, and to have charge of the Bettiah Sub-Division of the District of Chumparun on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of that District.

Mr. H. J. McIntosh, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Bettiah Chumparun, is posted temporary to the sudder tation of the Mozufferpore District with eflect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr. W. R. Bright.

Mr. F. H. Barrow, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Jessor e s allowed leave for one month and ten days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Mr. P. H. O'Brien appointed to is act as Magistrate and Collector of Jessore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. H. Barrow, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead is appointed to act until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Birbhum, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. C. J. S. Faulder is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magiserates and Deputy Collectors. and is posted to the sudder station of the Sarun District, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Birbhum.

Mr. H. G. Sharp, C.S., reported his departure from India, on leave, on the 28th August 1888.

Babu Rajendro Nath Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nowada, Gya, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870, in Sub-Division of Nowada.

Mr. J. H. Bernard, Officiating Joint-Magistrate Kurseong, in the District of Darjiling, was in charge of the Silligori Sub-Division of that District, from the afternoon of the 7th to the afternoon of the 18th July 1888.

The order of the 29th June last, transferring Babu Raj Mohun Chukerbutty, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sasseram, Shahabad, to Dinagpore, is cancelled,

Mr. A. G. Chuckerbutty, Assistant Mrgistrate and Collector Gya, is allowed leave for eleven days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 7th August 1888.

Mr. G. W. Place is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint- Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted temporarily to Gya on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of that District.

Mr. C. J. O' Donnell, C S, on special duty, is allowed leave for three months under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with eflect from the 2nd instant.

Police.—The services of Mr. A H Giles, Officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr. A. Shuttleworth, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in charge of the District Police, Julpiguri, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Education.—In supersession of the order, dated the 10th July 1888, it is hereby notified that the late Mr. C W R Tepper, Principal Rajshahye College, was on folough from the 20th June to the 21st of July 1888, under section 92 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. S C Hill, Principul, Krisnaghur College, is allowed leave from the 5th to the 27th October 1888, under section 73-2 of the Civil Leave Code.

Dr. A F R Hœrnle, Principal of the Calcutta Madrassa, is appointed to act in class III of the Bengal Educational Service, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J Wilson, or until further orders.

Babu Nava Kishor Sen, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Assam, is appointed to act in class III of the Bengal Educational Service, vice Dr. A F R Hœrnle.

Judicial Department,—The leave for one month, viz., 21 days, under section 73, rule 3, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code and the remaining period under section 73, rule 1 of the same Code, granted on the 7th instant, to Bobu Jogendro Nath Mukerji, Munsiff of Puri, in the District of Cuttack, is hereby cancelled.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Bobu Joy Narain Bajpaye of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the Jhaugunge Bench in the District of Patna.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Chunder Mohun Chatterji of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the Jehanabad General Bench in the District of Hughly.

Babu Ram Sodan Bhuttacharji, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhum, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

The six months' leave on private affairs granted to Babu Abinash Chunder Mitter, Second Subordinate Judge, Gya, now Officiating Small Cause Court Judge of Sealdah in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs, under order of the 19th April last, is commuted to leave on medical certificate for four months and under sections 141 and 128 of the Civil Leave Code.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

Two Cashiers for the District Engineer's Office J. M section I. M. Railway, Banda. Salary Rs. 50, and Rs. 40. Application to be addressed to the undersigned up to 25th October, 1888.

Security of Rs. 1000 each will be required.

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DWARKA NATH SIRCAR,
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District Engineer's Office,
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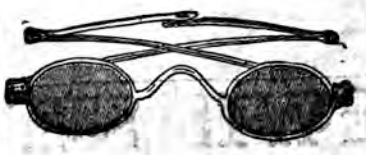

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